

Action of the Presbytery of Brooklyn in Regard to Mormonism.

In its issue of April 12th, 1897, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle published an editorial nearly one column in length, entitled "Don't Fear the Mormons." The said editorial contained the following statements: "Some people on Long Island are needlessly alarmed over an irruption of two or three Mormon missionaries into their neighborhood, and we learn that Christians are opposing the preaching of these people. Evidently the alarmists are unaware that mormons are Christians, and pretty good Christians, too."

The religion that is preached by the missionaries on Long Island is the religion of Christ, and there is not a word in it that can be objected to. . . . It should be known that Polygamy is not part of the Mormon religion, for when this fact is understood, the scare will die out," etc.

In view of the fact that the attention of the Presbytery of Brooklyn has been called to the foregoing and other similar statements which are being circulated here in the East by the Mormon missionaries and newspapers whose use the Mormons manage to secure, this Presbytery would call attention to a statement on "The Present Situation in Utah" adopted by the Presbytery of Utah at its regular semi-annual meeting held at Manti, Utah, for August 29th, 1898, and published in The Kinsman of Salt Lake City, Utah, for September 3rd, 1898. The Presbytery of Utah, as everybody knows, is a responsible and conservative body of ministers and elders as our own Presbytery.

Being on the ground and in possession of all the facts, we commend to the public their statement as true and absolutely worthy of all confidence.

The statement of the Presbytery of Utah contains seven articles, of which we quote the third, fourth and seventh. "Third: Another phase of the present day in Utah is that the people are being urged to 'live their religion.' This would seem a desirable thing to do. Unfortunately, however, this phrase has an application here other than that understood by people unacquainted with the 'mysteries of Mormonism.' One 'lives his religion' in Utah who has entered the 'celestial order of marriage' and 'cohabits' with all his wives. Of such cases more than two thousand have come to our notice, and this living has resulted in the birth of more than one thousand children since statehood was granted, January 4th, 1896. See article in The Independent for March 3rd last, by Professor M. E. Jones.

"Fourth: That this 'situation' may be perpetuated, and this 'peculiar institution' flourish, that ubiquitous thing known as 'church influence' so affects men that those who could testify to this lawlessness are silent, juries refuse to find indictments, and officers make no arrests. Hence religious adultery goes unpunished and the 'kingdom' grows apace. From the heads of the Church down polygamy flourishes.

"Seventh: One thing more. These 'missionaries' carry a 'veiled gospel'. They do not say all they have to say in the first sermon—nor any in 'field' sermon. They do not even give the people 'meat'—much less 'strong meat.' They feed 'milk.' It is safer. Better adapted to weak and sensitive stomachs. (See 'Doctrine and Covenants,' Sec. 19 and 41.) Faith, repentance, baptism by immersion for the forgiveness of sins by one having authority, and the imposition of the hands, are the stock doctrines commanded by Joseph Smith and his successors to be taught 'to the world,' while the Adam-god immediate revelation, infallibility of the priesthood, divinity of the Book of Mormon, 'celestial order of marriage,' God as a polygamist, Christ the husband of three wives, salvation on the ground of merit, redemption of the dead by vicarious baptism, the duty of tithes, implicit obedience to the priesthood in all things, personal or 'blood atonement' for the pardon of the unpardonable sin, and such like doctrines, they reserve until the digestion of the new convert is improved and he can take 'strong meat.' 'A word to the wise is sufficient.' To ordinary mortals a more brief statement of 'the present situation in Utah' appears inadequate.

"Done by order of Presbytery, at Manti, August 29, 1898.

"Attest: G. M. Hardy, Moderator
A. T. Rankin, State Clerk pro tem."

To be Continued.

Correspondence.

There is now a good and steady market for homespun linen cloth at Berea. If you want to make money during your idle hours at the fireside put in a good crop of flax this spring.

Bourbon County.

Millersburg.—Mrs. Mary Owens, of Carlisle, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lewis, last week.

Miss Mattie Green, who has so long been sick, died Monday morning. Her death was not unexpected, but it is a great grief to her aged parents. Miss Green was a student at Berea for several years.

The doll drill at our school entertainment was a success and well attended.

The Methodist District Conference, Bishop Lane presiding, will meet in May, instead of July, as before announced.

Madison County.

Peytontown. Wm. Phelps, of Indianapolis, Ind., visited his mother here last week.

Joseph Adams, of Paris, was here on business last week.

Mrs. Allena Rice was called home from Cincinnati to attend the funeral of her cousin, Miss Mary Bronston.

Mrs. Mary Fife left Saturday, for Cincinnati, O.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Brooks is slowly recovering.

The funeral of Mrs. Lizzie Bennett who died Sunday, was preached at Mopintown school house. The burial was at Farristown cemetery. She leaves a husband and two children. She was much loved by all.

Jackson County.

Kirby Knob. Jackson county primary, for nomination of candidates for county offices, was held last Saturday and the following nominations were made. Allen Powell, County Supt. of schools; Wm. Issacs, Assessor; Wm. Lunsford, Jailor; J. F. Engle, County Clerk; Pleasant Issacs, County Attorney; Jno. Spurlock, Surveyor; Shelton Brockman, Coroner; J. T. J. Coyle, Judge; Jackson Morris, Representative.

Robert Daugherty has returned to Berea.

G. C. Moore has moved to McKee from Berea.

Mrs. Louis Moris and little son have measles.

Mrs. Meredith Smith died a few days ago.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jones strayed away from home, and was lost in the woods. Members of the searching party, led by the baby's dog, found her, almost exhausted, some distance from home.

Mason County.

Maysville.—The remains of Wm. Lisle, who died in the Philippines last August, were brought home and interred in the Maysville cemetery, Friday evening.

The funeral of Mrs. Lenora Bass was largely attended from the Bethel Baptist Church, Thursday afternoon. She was a sincere Christian, a good mother and a devoted wife. Her husband and three little children have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Miss Hattie Combs, daughter of Rev. E. Combs, is confined to her home in Grove Alley.

Mrs. Maria F. Taylor and Miss Esther Jones were welcome visitors at the Fifth St. school, last week.

James Cotty, who formerly taught school at Germantown, is attending school at Wilberforce, O. He says he is very much impressed with the place.

The Literary Society, of Plymouth Church, is progressing nicely. The young ladies and gentlemen are showing their appreciation by taking an active part in the work.

Misses Annie Johnson and Corrina Smith, of Germantown, who are now attending Berea College, write that they are completely carried away with the place. This may be an in-

ducement for others to attend the 'Athens of Kentucky.'

Rockcastle County.

Wildie.—Dr. Lewis is sowing grass seed on the Storrs farm, and will underdrain a portion of it this year.

A Polled Angus cow, on the farm of Harrison Brannaman, gave birth to twin heifer calves, and a neighbor of Mr. Brannaman has twin male calves from a cow of the same breed. All the calves are growing finely.

Many of our farmers are sowing grass seed.

A. W. (Gus.) Stewart has a fish pond well stocked. He has planted grapevines all around the pond.

Mrs. Gus Stewart sold 850 dozens of eggs last year. She has some very fine brown leghorn chickens.

Babe Sigmon is building a new home.

Postmaster Wood is agent for the CITIZEN, and will be glad to take your subscription.

Brother Dodwell, of the Citizen, preached at our church to a very attentive congregation last Sunday morning.

Conway.—Capt. R. D. Cook is still very ill at his home. It is reported that he is slightly improved.

C. M. See has built a new poultry yard, and is going to breed barred Plymouth Rock chickens.

Hard Croucher has moved to the farm of James Dobbs.

Harry Blazer hopes to be County Clerk.

H. C. Gadd attended church at Silver Creek Sunday.

R. E. Moye is doing a good business.

Disputanta. John Gadd has been very sick with the measles but is improving.

T. J. Lake is working for O. M. Payne this week.

James S. Hammond is drumming in Jackson county this week.

Miss Kate S. Lake is visiting friends and relatives here.

Richard Anglin is still very sick.

Miss Parrie Lee Abney has been sick for several days but is improving nicely.

We are all looking forward to a good crop of fruit this year.

Payne & Abney are doing a good business and their customers seem well pleased.

Mrs. Janie Payne has a fine lot of young chickens.

Every one is very busy farming.

James Roberts, of Garrard county, and Miss Belle Hallman, of this place were married April 11.

Aunt Ollie Abney is still very sick and her friends are anxious about her.

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Address: THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

THE SCHOOL.

Edited by J. W. Dinsmore, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

The Cultivation of Perception.

When a child is born into the world, it finds itself in a strange land, and begins at once to get acquainted with the things about it. This it can do only through perception, which will furnish a sufficient outlet for its energies for many a day. If a keen perception is not acquired before it reaches the age of twenty the chances are it never will be, because youth is preeminently the time for successful cultivation of this valuable faculty. A child is fortunate, therefore, if its energies are turned in the right direction, by an acute observer early in life.

It is a sad thing to "have eyes and see not; ears and hear not," and all people, who have children under their care, should take pains to have them note carefully the things with which they come in contact, in after life such a habit will be invaluable. A person, whose perceptive powers are deficient, is liable to fall a victim to the tricks of trade, and lose a large part of the pleasures of life. Whittier's "Barefoot Boy" is most enjoyed by the man who had a good perception in the rambles of his boyhood.

Teachers endeavoring to develop the perceptive powers of their pupils, should beware of an extensive use of books, and student should rarely be allowed to look within a book for information which he might get from the outside. For this reason the study of nature and the sciences are best adapted to the cultivation of perception.

To look at a thing in an intelligent way is a fine art, and a student should early learn to give careful attention to details. The different species of trees with their peculiar characteristics should be carefully noted. Plants, birds, minerals wild and domestic animals, insects, clouds, the various arts of man, and man himself, all furnish an extensive field for the cultivation of perception. But how many things are permitted to pass by unnoticed. Many a man is puzzled to tell the color of his own eyes.

Prof. Agassiz, the great naturalist who said he had no time to make money, had a great amount of time to spend in developing the perceptive power of his students. One morning a student of zoology presented himself to the Professor to begin a study of that branch. Prof. Agassiz took a fish from a jar of alcohol and said, "You are to look at this fish carefully and tell me when I return how much you have seen," and then he went away.

The student spent the most of that day, in looking at the fish carelessly, in walking the floor and wandering what had become of the professor and in exercising his disgust at the situation. At last the professor returned, and asked the student to recite. After hearing the student's few words, the professor said, "You have not looked very carefully, keep on looking," and again left the room.

This time the student went to work with a will, to make discoveries, and wonder why he had seen so little before. The professor kept him gazing at the fish for three long days, occasionally coming in to hear him recite on new discoveries, but would ask no questions. In after years the student said, "This was the best zoological lesson I ever had—one whose influence has extended to the details of every subsequent study; a legacy the Professor has left to me, as he left it to many others, of inestimable value, which we could not buy, with which we cannot part."—JAMES MADISON COMBS.

Remember what a good price is paid for homespun linen at Berea College, and when you put in your crops, plant some flax.

THE HOME.

Edited by Miss GRACE J. STOKES, Instructor in Domestic Science, Berea College.

Buttons.

Button, button, who has got the button?—Old Play.

Right here I must say that I hope no housewife is without a button basket or bag. I prefer the former for its firmness, and a row of small lining pockets for assorted buttons is easily put in. One of my comforts has been a "reserve" button box, very distinct from the basket which contains only the sorts of buttons that are in common daily use. This box contains my cards of new pearl button, sometimes cards of such buttons as would be appropriate for most dresses at most times that I have bought, as bargains, against a time of need, and always sets of buttons, still good that I have ripped from old dresses. These last are strung upon strings, one kind only on each string. Sometimes they have long rests between services, and sometimes short ones.

Boys and buttons should have an intimate acquaintance with each other instead of usually being as far apart as two things can fly at one strong effort. I mean that boys as well as girls, should be taught to sew on buttons. Naturally the mender of the family will sew buttons on underwear before distributing to the respective owners' bureau drawers; but it seems to me a proper way to have boys sew on all other buttons for themselves. Who knows how far your boy may go from the ever ready woman's hand and needle? Would you not be kind to your boy? Prepare him for such an emergency.

If an out of sight button comes off which is the more honest and thrifty, to sew it on again, or use a pin? Should we not be as whole and orderly as we outwardly appear? If you or your children let buttons come off and stay off, I think I am no very shrewd guesser if I say that you let other things go undone; that you are not thrifty; that little mental and moral buttons are sometimes lost and not replaced; and that your life is not quite so good, so strong, so well ordered, so honest as it should be. Every family should be an ethical culture society, and if it begins its work upon buttons it is no mean or small beginning.—JUNIATA STAFFORD, in Good Housekeeping.

The Goebel monument fund now amounts to \$11,000.

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THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

Do Good Roads Pay?

Many persons have not given the question of good roads the serious consideration that its importance deserves. Especially is this the case in the country, where the farmers have heretofore been obliged to stand the entire expense of road building or improvement. They have naturally viewed with suspicion an agitation for better highways, which may mean largely increased taxes. Many look upon good roads as a desirable convenience, but either ignore or fail to comprehend the money side of the question.

Leaving out of consideration, temporarily, the matter of paying for permanent roads, we have before us the question, Do good roads pay—would they benefit the farmer financially? To properly answer this question we should know what it is costing the people of the United States to haul their produce and what it costs the people in other countries.

The Federal government has been collecting statistics on this subject for years and the results of the investigations have been published far and wide. It should be borne in mind that these figures are entirely impartial and as reliable as the most careful corroboration can make them.

The total wagon transportation in the country amounts to 500,000,000 tons each year. The average distance freight is hauled in wagons is eight miles and the average cost of hauling one ton this distance is \$2. On this basis the hauling done in wagons costs us \$1,000,000,000 per year. This sum seems too large for accuracy, but it has been determined by independent investigators whose figures substantially agree.

We are now interested in knowing what this hauling should cost. Carefully compiled statistics show that in England and European countries the average cost of hauling a ton eight miles is eighty cents, or \$1.20 less than our cost.

To put the figures in a different shape, it costs the American farmers twenty-five cents per ton per mile to market his crops, while his foreign competitor pays but ten cents to haul a ton a mile. If we could haul in a wagon as cheaply in this country, there would result an annual saving of \$600,000,000. If there is the slightest hesitation about accepting these figures they can be cut in two and we have still a saving of \$300,000,000 per year—a sum worthy of our most earnest consideration.

There is not the slightest doubt that the cheaper cost of wagon hauling in foreign countries is due to their better highways and to the universal use of wide tires. The average load, abroad, for two horses is four tons, exclusive of the wagon, and this is the all-day load, six working days per week.

We are wasting about \$600,000,000 each year on account of our poor roads, and this excessive cost of our primary or wagon transportation constitutes a steady tax on our farmers and our commerce. American producers are handicapped to that extent in the markets of the world.

The saving of this money would enhance the profits of the farmer and increase the trade of the towns. But in addition to the direct saving of this "mud tax," as it has been called, there are many other ways in which good roads pay.

Commerce would be benefited if crops could be moved regularly and at all seasons of the year. Farmers could promptly take advantage of favorable prices, and perishable crops could be marketed expeditiously and with certainty.

It is not possible to set a money value upon the gain to the farming community that would result from permanent highways, but undoubtedly the improved social and educational advantages would do much toward solving the vexed question of how to keep the young men on the farm.

And when to all these features we add the increase in real estate values the conviction is forced upon us that good roads do pay; that first-class permanent highways are the best investments the farmers can make, and that it is now time for the citizens of Kansas to lay the foundation for future prosperity.—J. D. Harper, in The Industrialist.

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